

THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

NUMBER 22

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

(Continued from our last Number.)

The Committee on Public Education

submitted the following report, which

was read and received:

Committee on Public Education,

New Orleans, January 31, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Public Education,

to whom was referred House bill No. 86,

entitled an act to amend an act entitled

An act to regulate public Education in

the State of Louisiana, and city of New

Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that

purpose, approved March 16, 1870,

have the honor to report favorably upon

the same, with the following amendment

and substitute:

In section one, line thirty-one, after

the word "local," insert the words "or

parish."

For section eight substitute the fol-

lowing:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the

Administrator of finances of the city of

Orleans shall perform the duties of treas-

urer of the Board of School Directors

for the city of New Orleans as a part of

his official duties, and shall receive all

moneys collected for or apporportioned to

the parish of Orleans for school pur-

poses; shall daily deposit the same in the

Fiscal Agency of the city, and only

pay them out by check on the order of

said Board of School Directors; and he

shall be ex-officio a member of the board.

In section nine, line five, insert \$3500

instead of \$3000.

EMERSON BENTLY,

Chairman;

J. DARRINBURG,

B. BUCHANAN,

A. OVERTON,

H. L. POND,

O. H. BREWSTER,

N. A. LLAMINAS,

HARRY H. STEVENS,

THOMAS D. WORRALL.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that the

consideration of the report of the com-

mittee be postponed and made the

special order of the day for Tuesday next

at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that

the bill be printed with the amendments

recommended by the committee in the

margin.

Carried.

By unanimous consent Mr. Harry Lott

of Rapides, presented a memorial of the

Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana

State Seminary, which was read, and

under a suspension of the rules, intro-

duced House bill No. 141, an act making

an appropriation for rebuilding the col-

lege buildings of the Louisiana State

University, near Alexandria, in the parish

of Rapides, which was read.

Under a suspension of the constitu-

tional rule, the bill was put on its second

reading, and referred to the committee

on Public Buildings.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The Secretary of the Senate was an-

nounced, with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

I am directed to present to your hon-

orable body for concurrence, Senate

bill No. 1, to be entitled an act to estab-

lish a steam ferry across the Mississippi

river at Bayou Sarr.

Also Senate bill No. 11, to be entitled

an act directing Thomas Markey, tutor

to the minors Katie A. Williams, Annie

M. and Nellie Murphy, children of James

Murphy, deceased, to render an account

of his intorship, etc.

Also Senate bill No. 112, to be en-

titled an act changing the terms of district

courts in the parish of Bossier.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,

Secretary of the Senate.

The chairman of the special committee

appointed to investigate and report the

number of persons released on writs of

habeas corpus by Judge William H.

Cooley, in its behalf submitted the fol-

lowing report, which was read and re-

ceived:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

The special committee appointed to

investigate and report the number of

persons released on writs of habeas corpus

by Judge W. H. Cooley, and the number of

persons charged with crime where a pe-

tition has been entered without in-

vestigation in the First District Court,

beg leave to report that on entering

upon the discharge of their duties, they

found grave matters demanding

the making it necessary for

them to be empowered to send for

persons, and also to employ

a clerk to assist in making

the following resolution:

Resolved, That the special committee

appointed to investigate the affairs of

the Sixth District Court be empowered

to send for persons and papers, to exam-

ine witnesses under oath, and that the

chairman be authorized to employ a

competent clerk to assist and keep a re-

cord of the proceedings of the committee,

who shall receive the same compensation

as the other committee clerks of the

House.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, moved the

adoption of the resolution recommended

by the committee, upon which Messrs.

Young, of Concordia, and Antoine, of

Orleans, called for yeas and nays,

with the following result:

Yeas: Antoine, Bently, Bickham, Buck-

ingham, Carr, Cochran, Gaddis, Gardner,

Garstkamp, P. Harper, Johnson, Kin-

sella, McFarland, Morphy, Nelson, On-

g, Oplatok, Overton, Stanton, Wil-

son, Worrall—22.

Nays: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barker,

Barrett, Blunt, Brown, Buchanan, Bur-

dett, Darrinburg, Dewees, Ellis, Har-

per, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella,

Lott, Lauret, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Ma-

honey, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCar-

ty, Moncre, Moore, Morphy, Pond, Quin-

n, Riley, Ringgold, Sarstain, Stamps,

Stevens, Thompson, Tureaud, Warrall,

Wanda, Washington, of Concordia, Wa-

ters, E. Williams, H. Williams, York-

e, Young—47.

So the resolution was not adopted.

Leave of absence, for six days, was

granted to Mr. Tureaud, of St. James.

Leave of absence, for four days, was

granted to Mr. Epp, of St. Mary.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, moved to re-

consider the vote just taken.

Pending the motion to reconsider, Mr.

Young, of Concordia, moved to

lay the motion to reconsider upon the

table, which was lost, by a rising vote,

21 yeas to 38 nays.

Pending the motion to reconsider, Mr.

Young, of Concordia, moved an adjourn-

ment.

Carried.

And the House was declared adjourned

until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WILLIAM VIGERS,

Chief Clerk.

Twenty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

House of Representatives,

Friday, February 3, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjourn-

ment.

Speaker Carr in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following

members answered to their names:

Messrs. Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Bar-

rett, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bently,

Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brou-

sard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buck-

ingham, Burch, Butler, Car, Carter, Cha-

cchere, Cochran, Crawford, Darrin-

burg, Davidson, Davis, Dennis, De-

wees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fon-

tellen, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W.

Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Kearson,

Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere,

Laurent, Llamina, H. Lott, J. B. Lott,

Lynd, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, Mc-

Carty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncre,

Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Opla-

tek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Raby, Riley,

Sarstain, Schumaker, Stamps, Stanton,

Stevens, Stinson, Tatum, Thompson,

Tonnor, Ullman, Verrett, Wanda, Wash-

ington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland,

E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Wor-

rall, York, Young—80.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of

Jefferson, the reading of the journal was

dispensed with, and it was approved.

The Speaker announced the following

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 113, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

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One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, 2.50
Three Months, 1.25
Single Copy, 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion \$1.50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

JOHN PASTORIS executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed "Editor of the LOUISIANIAN," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

Administrator Lewis is making a praiseworthy effort to remove temptation out of the way of multitudes who are easily beguiled and beset by every promise, however illusory. He has got a resolution through the City Council "authorizing the Mayor to rescind all the licenses granted wheels of fortune, and shoddy candy sellers." Provision is made to refund a sufficient amount for the "unexpired term" of the license. Such a measure will prove a boon to the honest and ignorant people who daily invest their little all in these legal swindles.

Yesterday the case of Civil Sheriff C. S. Sanyinet against the "Bank" coffee house, for refusal to accommodate him, being a man of color, came up for trial in the Eighth District Court. Counsel for the defendants made several objections which were overruled by Judge Dibble, but on a challenge of the panel, on the ground that "the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans is a party to and interested in the suit, and therefore a panel of jurors drawn by him are incompetent to try the case," the Judge decided that "the jury should not be drawn by a party interested." The Coroner will be ordered to draw a fresh list for the suit; and in all probability we shall soon have this suit in Court on its merits.

It is plain that the only hope of defeating the objects of what is known as the "Civil Rights Bill," is in creating all the embarrassments possible; to a fair trial. The time however is "marching on" with certain trend, and the period is not distant when any person may as freely purchase the articles offered for sale in drinking and eating saloons, and all such places of resort, as he can now purchase dry goods, or any of the wares and merchandise offered for sale in places of business. The absurdity of endeavoring to equate either one of these acts, with "social equality," is so transparent, that we regard it a waste of time to dwell on it here.

The *Picayune* has discovered a mare's nest. It is enabled to discover, "an evidence of Radical cunning" in the use, during the last election, of certain letters to indicate "the political complexion of the party registering his vote." When some undertook to say, before the votes were counted after the voting, pretty correctly, what the majority might be expected to be, the Democratic papers attributed this pretended knowledge to stuffing and stealing, and what not. Now that the murder is declared to be out, we suppose the Republican party in the city and State will henceforward be credited with some ingenuity. For surely there is no crime in knowing what "complexion" of politics a man is, when he offers his vote. But then is this story true?

Another destructive fire has burned up a vast amount of valuable property, and inflicted severe—if even temporary suffering—on many families. The damage we are informed would not have been half as great, if the fire companies could have obtained an immediate supply of water. It is a crying and a monstrous evil, that in a city like New Orleans, standing on water, and surrounded by the Mississippi river, valuable property should be constantly destroyed by fire, because proper arrangements are not made to render this inexhaustible supply available to extinguish fires, at the opportune time. We have had occasion before to refer to this matter, and we propose, although it may be termed "a beaten track," to bring it to be a track that is never beaten enough. Till enough taught the truth, it would inspire.

The effort to impeach Governor Clayton, has failed through some technicality, and it is reported that he will soon return to Washington.

OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

The humiliation of France is now as mournful as it is complete. Not only beaten in every engagement, and driven back, back by a victorious and relentless foe, but at last we find her most sacred precincts required to yield to the tread of the conqueror. Not only are many of her important cities and strongholds in the hands of her enemy, not only must she consent to dismember herself at the dictation of her conqueror, not only pledge the payment of immense treasure, but Paris must be occupied by 80,000 German soldiers and the Emperor William must take up his quarters at the Palace of the Tuileries; and thus will the world know how woefully vanquished is France.

Much condemnation is poured out on the head of the Emperor for this unnecessary humiliation of a fallen foe. But in the flush of conquest, few men exhibit that dignified and judicious attitude towards an enemy, which comes alone from that calmness and thoughtfulness which are incompatible with the stern hate and cruelty of war. Fears too are extensively entertained that the French people will not be able to submit quietly to the occupation of their beloved Paris by the Germans. Forty-three journals are reported as exhorting the people to calmness and dignity under the trial.

The *Picayune* of yesterday begs pardon of its "distant readers" for the use of "a hitherto unemployed vocabulary" of abusive epithets, when speaking of the character and measures of our State Legislature. As its "distant readers" are accustomed to this sort of thing in the *Picayune*, no apology to them is necessary.

To-night at 12 o'clock the two Houses of Legislature will adjourn. Carried along with the regular flow of a stream, we have been unable to stop, to dwell on much that has been done by the Legislature, beyond the notice that something was done. From to-day we may calmly commence a review of the character, and tendency of the Laws which have been passed, and will fast find their way on the Statute Book.

The Governor has signed the New Civil Rights Bill. This measure we think differs, from previous acts of the kind, in that it enables a Judge to decide a case when a jury is unable to agree. The right of appeal still remains with either the dissatisfied litigant.

DO YOU BITE YOUR THUMB AT US, SIR?

If we knew exactly what Mr. Disraeli wanted the British Government to do by way of chastising American insolence, we should doubtless appreciate more justly than we can at present the withering observations upon our behavior which form the most valuable portion of his recent speech in the House of Commons. We know very well that Mr. Disraeli does not regard us as gentlemen, for when he put an American colonel into his last novel he was careful to explain that our countryman got into such fine company only by virtue of being a Southern planter. We know, too, that in the philosophy of "Lothian," the greatest of the Creator's works is a high old Tory aristocracy around which the rest of mankind revolve as planets around their sun. To "insult" such an aristocracy as this is of course a very serious matter; and Mr. Disraeli is almost as much shocked by the "rowdy rhetoric" of American orators as his own St. Aldegond might be with a rabble of shopkeepers and costermongers who should make faces at him through the windows while he dined with Mr. Pinto. Mr. Disraeli has a complacent conviction that he has never provoked us. It is true we have taken a good many liberties with the English language; nevertheless he never proposed to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and the Tory party in its conduct during our civil war has nothing to reproach itself with. In spite of this forbearance, we have several times spoken disrespectfully of the British aristocracy, and have gone so far as to assume towards England's more hostile tone than we permit ourselves to use towards any other nation in the world. Actually the Yankee beggars are rude, you know—positively rude!

Mr. Disraeli thinks it is time this insolence should stop, and he suggests that the departure of the High Commissioners for Washington "will be a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on this point—that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity, and will not permit herself to be treated differently from other nations. This means either that England must fight us, if Mr. Sumner or Gen. Butler makes another rude speech, or that she must threaten to fight, without the least intention of carrying her threat into execution. The latter course is the one which Mr. Disraeli evidently prefers. Perhaps she has been reading *Romance* and Juliet!

Abraham. Do you bite your thumb at us Sir?
Sampson. I do bite your thumb Sir.
Abraham. Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?
Sampson. No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir.
Gregory. Do you quarrel, Sir?
Abraham. Quarrel, Sir? No, Sir.

And now suppose we turn the tables. If a rude speech is sufficient cause of war, why should not we bully a little too? Why should not the High Commission be politely informed by Secretary Fish that this is a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on the subject of insolence in Parliament, and especially that we do not mean to stand any more of Mr. Disraeli's speeches? Here is an ex-Premier not only accusing us of bad manners and rowdy rhetoric, but even aspersing our party of speech. Let us bite our thumbs at Queen Victoria, which it is a disgrace to her if she bear it! But joking aside, the spectacle of Mr. Disraeli standing against one of Gen. Butler's speeches, and rising with preternatural solemnity in the House of Commons to call for an immediate increase of the army, and to teach America politeness, is a comedy so wild that one cannot but laugh at it. We know that we can't fight; and if we can't fight, why should we let our early career, we should let us do what we really believe in, and let the British Government to be a sin for which the sinner ought to be swept off the face of the earth. But Mr. Disraeli has kept very grand company of late years, and may be he has come to think that rudeness to the Foreign Office is a sort of less majesty which cannot be too severely punished, nor avenged at too dear a cost.

N. Y. Tribune.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This university received its charter June 25, 1868, "with the power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by any university in the United States of America."

It is one of the best colleges of our country, and its students are free to all.

Its first design shows that nearly nine hundred students had been in attendance, and present indications are that the number will show an equal number.

All expenses are moderate, and the indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

The university is situated in a pleasant and healthful part of the city, and in all its appointments, affords facilities for obtaining a thorough education not excelled in the South.

It embraces the following departments:

I. Academic, in which students are prepared for college, or secure a good English education.

II. Collegiate.

III. Normal, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and is aided by the "Penobdy Fund."

IV. Medical "Charity Hospital" is accessible to this department.

V. Law.

VI. Theological, which is open to all denominations.

Further information may be obtained upon application to any of the following members of the Faculty.

REV. J. W. HEALY, L. L. D., President, and Instructor in Sacred Theology.

REV. C. H. THOMPSON, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology, and University Preacher.

HON. RUFUS WAPLES, L. L. D., Professor of International Law, and Dean of the Faculty.

C. B. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.

J. F. FULLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the Normal Department.

P. M. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of English Literature, and Principal of the Normal Department.

Slavery is dead, but the prejudice against color still survives, even at the North. In Toledo, Mr. Garland H. White, a colored citizen, has brought suit against the Board of Education for excluding his daughter from the school of his ward. He is an owner of real estate to the amount of \$10,000, on which he is taxed for the support of schools and the erection of buildings; and he says that the nearest colored school is so far from his residence that he has been under the necessity of employing private tutors for his daughter, who he alleges, is in every respect qualified for admission to the ward school. It is hoped that he may get a verdict which shall vindicate his rights and shame out of existence the spirit of caste.—N. Y. Tribune.

A son of the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell has been exploring the cataraacts of the Nile in an iron boat of one hundred and fifty tons, and drawing three feet of water. He made the ascent of one cataraact by

two hundred men pulling upon four ropes. Seven letters written by Mr. Grinnell and posted on the banks of the Nile have reached their destination. They are carried a distance of four hundred miles by relays of boys, each of whom goes ten miles with the letter strapped about his waist in belts.

Bulletin.

FIRE ON CLAIBORNE STREET.

SEVEN HOUSES BURNED.

LOSS \$60,000.

About half-past 1 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame house owned by Mr. Gonzales and occupied by Mrs. Lafon as a grocery store, on the corner of Customhouse and Claiborne streets, consuming the building and destroying a number of houses before the conflagration could be arrested. In this part of the city the houses, with few exceptions, are all frame. Water facilities are scarce, and a fire once started, is very apt to result in a serious calamity. It was so last night. Commencing at the point indicated, the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and had already spread to the adjoining one-story residence No. 321 Claiborne street, owned by Mr. Gonzales and occupied by police officer E. H. Flowers. These two houses are insured, in the aggregate, in the Merchants' office, for \$26,000. The fire next attacked the two-story frame building No. 325, in the same street, owned by Mr. Williams and occupied by the families of Messrs. Riean and Faily. This too was partially covered by insurance, but not to an extent equivalent to the loss. From this place the fire, now under irresistible headway and burning with singular intensity, spread to the building No. 327 Claiborne street, owned and occupied by Mr. J. M. Jay. On this house there was an insurance of \$5,000, but which by no means equals the loss. The houses, No. 31 and No. 33 Claiborne street, owned by Mr. Walker and occupied by Mrs. Green and Mrs. Brydget, were also burned. Both of these houses are partially covered by insurance, as was also No. 35 of the same street, owned by Mr. Emanuel, but to what extent was not ascertained.

The entire amount of property destroyed will exceed \$60,000. As this involves an immense amount of household furniture, it would be impossible to put an adequate estimate on the loss. As in a previous fire, a number of families were turned homeless on the street; women and children looked upon the appalling spectacle of their homes reduced to ashes, and no power present capable of averting the disaster. The little property it may have taken years to accumulate swept away in an hour, and the only evidence that it had ever been was the black and smouldering ruins of their homes; and with this fact comes the reflection that it is all unnecessary. Only a little care would have averted it. The water supply by the city at this point, as everywhere back of town, is scarce. A fire well at any point within two blocks of the fire would have saved \$30,000 worth of property. The cost of constructing a fire well would not exceed a hundred dollars. Fine and again the city authorities have been advised of this fact, and yet with persistent indifference, they contemplate disasters by fire which they alone can avert.

It is that the matter was looked into, and the rear of the city afforded some protection against repeated conflagrations.

P. O. Picayune.

ANOTHER MONSTER STEAMSHIP.

The largest vessel ever built on the banks of the Mersey was launched on Thursday, February 9. The Liverpool *Courier* says that with the exception of the Great Eastern, no larger craft floats in any waters. The new ship is the screw steamer, *Egypt*, built for the service of the National Steamship Company between Liverpool and New York. All the vessels of the company's fleet are of great size, but this latest addition is more immense than any of the others. The *Egypt* is in length over 440 feet, on the load line 435 feet, beam 44 feet, depth of hold 36 feet, gross measurement 5150 tons. This enormous vessel, which has been built at the yard of the Liverpool Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Sefton street, will be propelled by engines of nominally 500 horse-power, but capable of working up to 2500 horse-power. They are on the compound principle, of high and low pressure, and will be supplied with steam from six boilers, arranged in two sets of three each. The boilers will be fired at each end, and will carry a pressure of 75 lbs. per square inch. The engines have been made by the Victoria Foundry, Liverpool, and they are expected to show the fine lines and great length of the vessel, to drive her at from twelve to thirteen knots an hour voyages in ordinary weather.

The great length to which ships have reached since the general adoption of iron for building them has made the straight stem a necessity on account of the difficulty of turning very long vessels in dock, and the *Egypt* is an instance of the new fashion. The *Egypt* will be fitted for 100 first-class and 1400 steerage passengers, for whose comfort and safety during the Atlantic voyages every provision will be made.—Bulletin.

The St. Louis newspapers chronicle the death of "Old Jack," a contraband who came to that city from Memphis in 1862. He had been the slave of Col. T.

He was immediately employed to sample cotton by the leading merchants of St. Louis, and got a high reputation for integrity besides amassing a little fortune of \$15,000. He sampled in all 816, 110 bales at five cents per bale; and had he remained a slave, most of this would have gone into his "owner's" pocket. "Honest, worthy old Jack," exclaims the *St. Louis Democrat*, "peace to his ashes."

HUMOROUS.

A DRUNKEN PROCESSION.

A merchant going home drunk, staggered against a telegraph pole.

"Beg your pardon," said he, "I hope no difference. It's rather dark, and the street is narrow, you see."

In a few moments he came in contact with another pole.

"Couldn't help it, sir," said he, lifting his hat. "I never saw such crooked lanes as we have here in this city."

Again he ran foul of a pole, this time with such force it sent him backward to the ground.

"Look here, neighbor, you need not push a fellow down because he happened to touch you; the road is as much mine as yours, and I have as much right to be here as you have, you old stick-in-the-mud."

He picked himself up, and made another effort to reach his home, but he soon came plump, against another pole.

"I shan't make any more apologies," said he. "If you get into the middle of the street and stand in my way, that's your lookout, and not mine."

Proceeding on his journey again, and becoming angry and dizzy, he seemed to be entangled in an inexorable labyrinth of telegraph poles, which led him to make a general speech:

"Gentlemen you are not doing the fair thing. You do not give a man a chance. You run from one side of the street to the other, right in my way."

Just then he met a friend, and taking him by the hand, he said:

"There is a procession going along the street; they have been running against me all the way from the club. I knocked one of the fellows down, and one of the fellows knocked me down, and then a lot of them got around me, and I believe they would have licked me within an inch of my life if you had not come to the rescue. Let us get out of this street before the procession comes back, for they are all drunk."

Not a stone has remained standing of the old palace of Malmaison, made famous by the divorced wife of Napoleon I, Josephine. It had been made the headquarters of a Prussian army corps, and was destroyed by the shells from Mont Valerien. Several shells fell into the roof and at last the palace took fire and burned to the ground. It was impossible to save any of the many relics that were in the palace, as the whole was wrapped in flames in a few minutes.

A raw Irishman, just over, went into a restaurant, and was asked by the waiter what he would have.

"Why, wittles to ate av course," was the reply.

A plate of hash was placed before him.

"Pot's that?" demanded Mickey.

"That's wittles," was the answer.

Mickled eyed the compound suspiciously for some time, and finally exclaimed:

"Be jabers, the man that chewed that can ate it!"

"You can do anything if you have patience," said an old uncle, who had made a fortune, to his nephew, who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve if you only wait." "How long?" asked the petulant spendthrift, who was impatient for the old man's death. "Till it freezes," was the cold reply.

The Rev. Mr. W. paid his devoirs to a lady who was prepossessed in favor of a Mr. Plaster. Her partiality being evident, the former took occasion to ask in a room full of company, "Pray, Miss how far have you got in your Plaster?"

The lady archly replied: "As far as 'blessed is the man'."

To the old statement that the negro is too lazy to work, no better answer can be made than the statistics this day published by the Freedman's Savings Bank of this city. Four years ago it was taking in less than \$1,000 a day in deposits; the past year it has averaged over \$14,000 a day. In March, 1866, it had \$199,268 in its vaults; in March, 1870, \$1,337,006. Of the twenty-six cashiers in its various branches, thirteen are colored men. Its largest branch is at Washington, and the next largest at Charleston.

Persons who prefer oysters cooked in their own liquor may be interested in knowing what the fluid contains.

The *Journal of Microscopy* says: "Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of oysters."

Some of the oysters, however, are of a size which extend but a few inches, and which extend but a few inches, and which extend but a few inches.

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Some of the oysters, however, are of a size which extend but a few inches, and which extend but a few inches, and which extend but a few inches.

Wasn't particular well, take a dose on the half shell.

Deaths.—Louisville, Kentucky, on February 21, of enlargement of the heart, Mr. John Morris Jr.

"Friend after friend departs, Who hath not lost a friend."

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, March 1—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The unfavorable Liverpool and New York accounts, have had a depressing influence, and buyers show no disposition to operate unless at admissions, which buyers seem reluctant to admit. Time far above 1500 bales have changed hands, mostly at easier prices. Low Middling can be bought at 13½c, and some say at 13c.

Yesterday's business embraced 8100, at easier prices, the market closing as follows: Inferior 8½c, Low Ordinary 10½c, Ordinary 11½c, Good Ordinary 12½c, 12½c, Low Middling 13½c, Middling 14½c, 14½c, Strict Middling 14½c, and Good Middling 15½c.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

No 9, Commercial Place, 2d. Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

Insure FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS.

AND PAID LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen.

at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUS, Secretary.

S. MYERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

81 Carondelet St., near Poydras.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

CROMWELL HOUSE

"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES"

BY DR. R. I. CROMWELL.

271 Customhouse Street,

(Corner of Villere Street),

New Orleans.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Responsible for all Parties, Money, Baggage, &c. left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores.

STAGG AND O'NEILL

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Dealers in all of the NEWEST

and most Useful Patents

of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country we extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODES OF OBTAINING OF PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and at low cost to the INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address: STAGG & O'NEILL, 180 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Parties who buy FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS, will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASEMAN & ADAMS

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

Silk, Satin, Real Poplins, Hairs, Serges, Marlines, Cashmeres, Empt. Cloths, Combeds, Ambs, Jackets, Shawls, Buckings, Cheatings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, &c., &c., &c.

WILL CONVINCE.

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew

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11 Street,
Orleans.

GOOD WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:
BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel case, hands, engine turn nail, correct and accurate time, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gen's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS.
EVERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of 100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gen's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
The Oride Gold Watch, IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engraved turned. Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, and come like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these Oride Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, with velvet and satin. Ladies' or Gen's (as they wish) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.
Genuine American Watches of all makes, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$100. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send an extra of same kind free, as a premium to the Club. A superior stock of Gen's Oride Gold Chain, \$3 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be paid in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders
CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.
Importers of Watches, etc.
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No. 34-M.
A. Simon's
COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.
No. 4, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.
All the large Northern and Western dailies. More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold. Subscriptions received to all periodical publications. Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.
D. URBAN,
CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND
Commissioner of the Court of Claims.
Depositions, testimony, acknowledgments, etc., taken at short notice from the State Department, Washington, with accuracy and promptness. Office at the Customhouse, over the Post Office newspaper delivery.
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JOSEPH H. WILSON'S
DRY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
163...CANAL STREET...163...
FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKES AND WRAPS.
THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.
A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.
LACROIX BROTHERS
GROCERS,
CORNER FREEMAN & VICTORY STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
We On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.
Dec. 17th, 1877.
HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—BRAIN TRAINER)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
15...Commercial Place...15...
New Orleans, La.
Prompt attention given to civil business in State and United States Courts.
38 ly.
G. CASENAVE,
UNDERTAKER.
Carrington Street near St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La.
Dec. 17th, 1877.

Lower Coast—Twice a Week.
Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.
For RICHLAND, PORT-A-LA-PAIS, CHRE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast.
The Steamer
St. Charles
T. A. Enderle, Master.
John T. McNamee, Clerk.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
V. J. WOOD, 25 Peter St.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
M. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.
And all Points North, East and West.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELTON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. B. DEWELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1877,
and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 3:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.
Free Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.
THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. B. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.
TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.
The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS
of every description, just received at
F. R. HADEN'S
29...CHARTRES STREET...29...
(between Canal and Customhouse.)
W. H. MARKHAM, C. W. BURN,
St. Louis, New Orleans.
MARKHAM & BURN,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
109...GRAVIER STREET...109...
NEW ORLEANS.
HENRY C. H. M. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
32 Natchez Street (Morgan's Building.)
New Orleans, La.
38 ly.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,
Capital Prize - - - \$50,000.
CLASS 2.
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, March 4, 1877.
HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY \$20.
1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of \$5,000 is 5,000
1 prize of \$2,000 is 2,000
1 prize of \$1,000 is 1,000
1 prize of \$500 is 500
1 prize of \$250 is 250
1 prize of \$100 is 100
1 prize of \$50 is 50
1 prize of \$25 is 25
1 prize of \$10 is 10
1 prize of \$5 is 5
1 prize of \$2 is 2
1 prize of \$1 is 1
30 prizes of \$500 are 30,000
317 prizes of \$50 are 63,450
440 prizes amounting to \$280,450
Whole tickets \$20 shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.
The Mitchell & Ramelsberg Furniture Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras, Morisque Building,
New Orleans.
P. B. S. PITCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, La. Shareport La.
PINCHBACK & ANTOINE,
COMMISSIONMERCHANTS
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.
Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.
GEO. GIGNAC, ALF. JOURDAIN,
SIGNAC & JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
Corner Conti and Villere, No. 239.
ALWAYS ON HAND
CHOICE GROCERIES, TEA, COFFEE, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS
AND
Plantation Supplies.
Orders promptly attended to.
JULES ABELARD,
Carpenter and Builder,
287...JULIA STREET...287...
NEW ORLEANS.
All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.
GEORGE HITE:
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger,
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
Iron Safes repaired,
206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Pipes repaired, Bells and Gongs for Houses, Ships and Steamboats Fitted up.
ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer,
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New Orleans, La.
BUSSEY & CO.,
McDOWELL & Co., Little Rock Ark.
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COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
CARONDELET ST., 38 ly.
Dealers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana: State Savings Association, Bank of New Orleans, St. Louis, Missouri.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Department of
STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.
Located over the Freedmen's Saving Bank
114 Carondelet St.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.
The old and young can enter at any time; no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.
From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.
For further information call at the College.
Prof. A. T. Selover,
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MRS. A. M. PARRISH
FIRST PREMIUM
SHIRT MAKER,
NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms Made to order.
BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK
Emporium of Fashion
FOR LADIES.
Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale & Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.
Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS, FROM
HEAD DRESS TO HOSTERY,
SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trill and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over-Skirts, Aprons, &c., &c.
Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.
The TRADE supplied at New York prices.
Sample Room, No. 221 Canal St.,
AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.
B. T. WALSHE
110...CANAL STREET...101
Near St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS.
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
Every Article Marked in Plain Figures
Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.
Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at
B. T. WALSHE'S
PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,
New Orleans.
N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.
UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE,
32...Royal street...32
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CARPET WAREHOUSE
17...CHARTRES STREET...17
ABROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.
Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.
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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the city of New York
NO. 139 BROADWAY.
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Geo. W. Smith, Vice Presd. G. Hilton Scribner, Presd., L. H. Waterbury, Sidney W. Crofut, Secy., Everett Clapp, Supl. Agents, T. K. Marey, M. E. Eganr.
Agents, New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH
THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.
It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.
All Genuine Waltham
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS,
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.
A Genuine waltham Watch
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.
A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.
We have NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A REMITTANCE OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gift, Plated, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS
FULL,
HOWARD & Co.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
142...Gravier Street...142...
(Up Stairs.)
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
38 ly.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. L. EATON, Actuary.
BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.
114 Carondelet Street.
C. L. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights.....8 to 8 o'clock.
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
JOHN B. HOWARD.
LAW OFFICE,
26 St. Charles Street 26
Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.
38 ly.
500. 500. 500. 500.
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee.
Not one returned—
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself.
In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.
PRICE \$18.
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.
THOMAS J. HANNA,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,
OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
OFFICE and SALES-ROOM—168 Poydras Street,
New Orleans, La.
References:
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., Sam'l Barret, Esq.
A. M. WHITE, F. L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAT.
WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,
Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Southern and Western Produce.
No. 104 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
PAUL GRANZIN,
DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to
Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 ly.
JULIUS P. BROWN.
[HOUSE CARPENTER]
CANAL ST. Bet VILLEY and ROBERTSON STREETS.
Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.
REMOVAL
TO
167...CANAL STREET...167...
FROM
No. 9 CAMP STREET.
GLYNN & WINTZ,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Valises and Bags,
Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store
No. 167 Canal Street,
Near Dauphine.
P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105...POYDRAS STREET...105...
W. J. TAYLOR.....JOHN M. BURKE
Solemen.
REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a store where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be seen and compared the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 150 Canal street. Agents wanted.
2022 2nd M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent

March 1752, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the total outstanding indebtedness against said levee district, and to authorize him to issue the bonds of the State in payment of said indebtedness.

House bill No. 181, a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to have a law passed conferring a title of one hundred and sixty acres of land upon all the actual settlers on lands of the United States, within the limits of the State of Louisiana, was placed upon its

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

House bill No. 182, an act to limit the power of railroad companies in building bridges over the navigable water-courses emptying into the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule it was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Railroads, and ordered to a

Mr. Bowen, of Orleans, moved that House bill No. 85, an act providing for weighing and measuring fire wood and coal offered for sale in the city of New Orleans.

House bill No. 183, an act to regulate the mode of trying cases arising under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana, under any act of the Legislature thereof.

the said article thirteen of the said constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned, was placed upon its first reading, and under a suspension of the constitutional rule, read a second time, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 184, an act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of \$15,000 to build a courthouse and jail for the parish of Grant, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, it was read a second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

House bill No. 185, an act to provide for building a levee for the protection of the city of New Orleans, was read.

suspension of the constitutional rule, placed upon its second reading and referred to the Committee on Lands and Towns and ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 186, an act to incorporate the Draining Company of New Orleans, to provide for the draining of New Orleans and the neighboring parishes, to make a protection from the land excavated by the drainage and construction of levees; to incorporate the company for

the purpose, and to lay out, construct and equip a shell and rail road on the same; to give its right to sell said lands when reclaimed, and a charge toll on said shell and rail road, was placed upon its second reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, it was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Canals and Drainage, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following reports, which were received:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, February 3, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report, as having been duly engrossed, the following bills:

House bill No. 54, an act providing for the enforcement of article 128 of title six of the constitution of the State of Louisiana, and making void all judgments of the Supreme Court of the State, and

dismissing all writs pending therein relating to the sale or hire of the labor of former slaves and for other purposes. House bill No. 8, an act to provide for supplying the loss of public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of

Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March, 1870.
House bill No. 55, an to prevent fraud
sale and in the shipment of cotton at the
port of New Orleans, and to provide for
and regulate the inspection thereof.
C. J. ADOLPHE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

New Orleans, February 3, 1871.)
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
Your Committee on Enrollment beg
leave to report as having been duly
enrolled :
House bill No. 2, an act to change
the venue in the case of David Fisher,

J. C. Oliver and Clection Oliver, from Ascension parish to the parish of Jefferson.
C. J. ADOLPHE, Chairman.
Upon motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, the House adjourned until Monday at 12 M.
WILLIAM VIGERS.

Chief Clerk.
[Continued in our next Number]

A reason which a philanthropist gives for "sparing the noble red-man" is, that we should lose the pleasantest part of our years, if we hadn't the "Indian summers"

A Lang recently said to an Irish man-servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning."

He returned in a few minutes with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years old.